May 16th, 1:45 PM

Trends in Cause of Death among Puerto Rican and United States Multiple Myeloma Patients

Maira Castaneda-Avila
*University of Massachusetts Medical School*

K. J. Ortiz-Ortiz
*University of Puerto Rico*

C. R. Torres-Cintrón
*University of Puerto Rico*

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: [http://escholarship.umassmed.edu/cts_retreat](http://escholarship.umassmed.edu/cts_retreat)

Part of the [Neoplasms Commons](http://escholarship.umassmed.edu/neoplasms_commons) and the [Translational Medical Research Commons](http://escholarship.umassmed.edu/translational_medical_research_commons)

---


This material is brought to you by eScholarship@UMMS. It has been accepted for inclusion in UMass Center for Clinical and Translational Science Research Retreat by an authorized administrator of eScholarship@UMMS. For more information, please contact Lisa.Palmer@umassmed.edu.
Presenter Information
Maira Castaneda-Avila, K. J. Ortiz-Ortiz, C. R. Torres-Cintrón, and Mara M. Epstein

Keywords
Multiple myeloma, Puerto Rico, deaths, mortality trends

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 License.

This poster abstract is available at eScholarship@UMMS: http://escholarship.umassmed.edu/cts_retreat/2017/posters/14
TRENDS IN CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG PUERTO RICAN AND UNITED STATES MULTIPLE MYELOMA PATIENTS

Castañeda-Avila MA, MS¹; Ortiz-Ortiz KJ, DrPH²; Torres-Cintrón CR, MPH³; Epstein MM, ScD³
¹Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, University of Massachusetts Medical School; ²Puerto Rico Central Cancer Registry, University of Puerto Rico Comprehensive Cancer Center; ³Meyers Primary Care Institute and the Department of Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School

Background/Objective: Multiple myeloma (MM) is an incurable, yet treatable, cancer of plasma cells. Due to recent improvements in treatment, people diagnosed with MM have been living longer, and other co-morbid conditions may be of increasing importance. This study examines temporal trends in specific causes of death among MM patients in Puerto Rico (PR) and United States (US).

Methods: We analyzed primary cause of death among all incident MM cancer cases recorded in the Puerto Rico Central Cancer Registry (PRCCR) (n=3,018) and the US Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER) (n=67,733) between 1987-2013, overall and by follow-up time, age, and sex. We calculated the cumulative incidence of death due to seven selected causes and analyzed age-adjusted mortality trends by MM and other causes using joinpoint regression.

Results: MM accounted for 71.7% and 71.3% of all reported deaths in PR and US, respectively, among people diagnosed with MM. In PR, the proportion of patients that died from MM decreased with increasing follow-up time since diagnosis (72.3% of deaths with ≤2 years vs 65.6% with >5 years of follow-up) and the proportion of patients who died from circulatory (4.6% vs 9.0%) and respiratory system (3.7% vs 5.0%) diseases increased slightly. A similar trend of decreasing MM deaths with follow-up time was observed in the US (73.2% of deaths with ≤2 years vs 66.5% with >5 years of follow-up). Joinpoint regression showed a decreasing trend in MM mortality in the US (APC_1987-2007 = -2.8%, and APC_2007-2013 = -18.4%) and a similar, though somewhat weaker, trend in PR (APC_1987-2013 = -2.73).

Conclusion: In both PR and the US, people diagnosed with MM are still more likely to die from MM than from another cause. However, a decrease in MM mortality is evident, particularly in more recent years, but this decrease is lower in Puerto Rico.

Contact:
Maira A. Castañeda-Avila
University of Massachusetts Medical School
Maira.castanedaavila@umassmed.edu